

Swiss Guard Agent
PARIS, Aug. 17.—A dispatch from Vevey, Switzerland, is that Huchatel has taken more isolated hospitals and opened against cholera, which is a danger of spreading from Switzerland.

SILENCE SHOWN BY MEXICO WORRY TO WILSON ET AL.

Nearly Every Faction Has Pan-American Note, but All Have Failed to Make a Reply.

(BY A STAFF CORRESPONDENT.)
Washington, D. C., Aug. 17.—[Special.]—While the state department has received information that all of the leaders in Mexico with the exception of Zapata have agreed to the Pan-American note, it has not yet received any indications as to the attitude of the leaders.

Formal acknowledgment of the receipt of the note has come from both Carranza and Villa. Other leaders of minor importance have advised this country that the note has reached them.

Delay Causes Concern.

The delay of the Mexican leaders in indicating their attitude toward the proposal made by the United States and the Latin American republics is causing some concern here. It was stated officially at the state department today that another conference would soon be called between the Pan-American diplomats who signed the note to the Mexican factions. This conference probably will be held as soon as the ten day time limit is up.

Zapata Hard to Reach.

There is some question regarding whether Zapata can be located for some time. When the Carranzistas reoccupied Mexico City he departed for the south and has not been heard from since. Inasmuch as Gen. Villa has informally promised the cooperation of Gen. Zapata little concern is felt over the failure of the note to reach him.

Most of the discussion over the Mexican question is still centered in the probable attitude of Gen. Carranza.

Advised received in Washington today indicates that a battle of importance is being waged between the Villista and Carranzista forces in the vicinity of Torreon.

Carranza Banks on Battle.

It is quite probable Carranza is awaiting the outcome of this battle before determining upon his course. If he wins, it is believed here that he may defy the United States and the Latin American republics. If he loses, he may go into the south.

The battle between Carranza and Villa, which was ordered to Vera Cruz last week, will remain there. It was expected today, for some time to come. Carranza is now waiting for Carranza to report from there, but the government does not care to take any chances on a fresh anti-foreigner outburst.

The situation along the border remains quiet. Gen. Funston reported absolutely trustworthy today. The forces under the command of Gen. Funston are being strengthened, right along, however, and in the event of a serious situation it is necessary to be prepared to take it.

Four Refusal from Carranza.

Gen. Carranza's answer to the note of the United States and Central and South American republics will be a refusal to participate in a peace conference. He did not receive the note until today. His various chiefs have sent messages assuring him that they will abide by his decision and promising loyal support in case of foreign interference.

Gen. Carranza is believed, will base his refusal upon the ground that he considers the invitation to attend a conference as "unwarranted and meddling."

Conference Up to Carranza.

Gen. Carranza, one of Carranza's chief lieutenants, in an interview at Tampico, said that he would not give countenance to a conference in which Gen. Carranza was not represented.

"I did my best," said Gen. Carranza, "to prevent the war. I pleaded with Gen. Villa and risked my life to induce him to come to a peace conference. I am convinced, it will go to Gen. Carranza's credit. I am convinced, it will go to Gen. Carranza's credit. I am convinced, it will go to Gen. Carranza's credit."

Brother of Gonzales Executed?

At Paso, Tex., Aug. 17.—A report reaching here today from Chihuahua City stated that twenty-three executions took place there Sunday. Among those said to have been shot by the firing squad was Aureliano Gonzales, brother of Gen. Pablo Gonzales of Carranza's staff, according to Mrs. Gonzales, who arrived here today.

No New Developments.

Brownsville, Tex., Aug. 17.—No sign of international complications developed here today growing out of the fight across the Rio Grande last night at Progresso between 100 Mexicans and twenty-one United States cavalrymen.

The Mexicans were driven away from the river bank in the twenty minutes of fighting last night and did not return to the attack today, although they fired one shot on the American soldiers.

At Mercedes it was estimated that half a dozen Mexicans were killed in the fighting yesterday and last night. Mexican reports Progresso were estimated at 200 to 300.

MAKE U. S. NAVY SECOND.

Veterans of Foreign Wars Also Would Have Reserve of 500,000.

Detroit, Mich., Aug. 17.—The veterans of foreign wars of the United States assembled here today adopted resolutions favoring a navy second only to that of Great Britain, a regular army of 125,000 men, a reserve force of 500,000, to meet in camp annually, and the appointment of a national legislative commission, which would cooperate with all other national patriotic societies in the formulation of plans for an adequate defense system.

Police Guard Against Cholera.

PARIS, Aug. 17.—A dispatch to Le Liberté from Paris, says that the canton of Neuilly-sur-Seine has taken measures to establish hospitals and special medical service against cholera, which is believed there to be spreading from Austria to eastern Europe.

She Uses Baby as Shoplifting Aid.



MRS. JENNIE MARSHALL AND BABY

PRIDE IN BABY CAUSES THEFT

Mother Can't Resist Lure of Infant's Finery in Store.

Everybody likes to make good impressions on friends—especially friends from the country. Mrs. Jennie Marshall, 19 years old, wife of a laborer, is no exception. When her girlish chum, Mrs. Frances Gomoll, 15 years old, of Logan, Ind., came to visit her several days ago, Mrs. Marshall decided to show her around Chicago. It was Mrs. Gomoll's first visit to a big city. Naturally she wanted to see the department stores.

Mrs. Marshall put on the very best dress she had. Then she dressed up little Frances Marshall, her 8 months old daughter. It was the baby's first visit to the stores, also, so, of course, the little girl's shoes and the little lace dress and the tiny white stockings were taken out of the box for the first time and put on little Frances.

So Proud of the Baby. Mrs. Marshall was proud of the effect. Undoubtedly Frances was the nicest dressed baby either had ever seen. The two women were so pleased with the new clothes of the baby that they paid little attention to their own dress from that time on.

Being ready, however, they started downtown from the Marshall down at 1128 West Thirty-fifth street. They went to a big store. Both women looked at the suits a while and then decided to go up to the baby department. The things they saw took all the pleasure out of the trip. There were wonderful dresses and shoes and bonnets and all the things that go to make up the baby's wardrobe. The attire of little Frances in no way compared with the things they saw.

Pretty Things Tempt Her. Mrs. Marshall saw other mothers actually buying some of those wonderful dresses for their babies—babies who were no way as pretty as little Frances Marshall. Then she had an idea. She reasoned that there were so many pretty outfits that she wouldn't miss just one for her baby. She made a selection and tried numerous articles on the wonderful Frances. Then when they got down town she girl wasn't looking she concealed the \$70 outfit beneath the cape worn by Frances, the baby.

But the shop girl was looking and Detective William Gorman was notified. He arrested Mrs. Marshall, her friend, Mrs. Gomoll, and Frances. With the stolen outfit he took the three to the Clark street station. The mother will face a charge of larceny in Judge Prindiville's court this morning.

Both women were so broken up over their plight that neither was able to talk at length. Later Mrs. Gomoll told her story. She said that when they got downtown they met a man she knows only as William.

"He asked us to lunch," she said. "We consented, and he took us to a cafe at Van Buren and State streets. Then Mrs. Marshall and I went to the department store. The wine must have gone to my head, because I don't remember anything until the detective arrested me."

SURE OF GERMAN VICTORY.

BERLIN, via London, Aug. 17.—The League for the Liberation of the Ukraine, a Russian embracing part of the old kingdom of Poland, has sent a telegram to Emperor William congratulating him upon the capture of Riga. The telegram expresses "firm confidence in the ultimate victory of German arms over the hereditary foe and deliverance of the Ukraine lands from the Russian yoke."

Increase in Ammunition.

The capacity of the navy powder factory at Indian Head, Md., has been more than doubled in the last two years, and a further increase in the capacity is promised. Private companies have been established two or three of the largest factories in the world for the manufacture of all kinds of high explosives—in order to fill war orders from Europe—and it is apparently certain that any demand from the navy could now be speedily filled.

The number of torpedoes on hand in the last year has been almost doubled. The navy department is now making torpedoes both at Newport, R. I., and at the Washington navy yard, where also most of the big guns for the navy are manufactured. The number of mines on hand has been doubled, though, as is not generally known, the duty of laying mines to protect the harbors of the United States is part of the duty of the army.

More Officers Studying.

The number of officers attending the navy college at Newport has been largely increased. It is here that the problems connected with actual war on the sea are fought out in detail over the charts of that portion of the ocean and the adjoining coast waters where the imagined fighting is laid.

Nearly 6,000 additional enlisted men have been added to the navy rolls. There has been a reduction in the number of desertions and a considerable increase in the number of reenlistments. The naval militia has been reorganized and put on a sounder basis, and the beginning of a naval reserve has been made.

Liquor Order Criticized.

Certain general orders have been issued by Secretary Daniels which have aroused severe and somewhat far-reaching criticism, particularly that which forbids the serving or keeping of wines and liquors on board ships of the United States navy. That privilege has been for a long time restricted to the officers' mess. In view of the action on the liquor question of almost every government involved in the war in Europe wisdom of Secretary Daniels' order would seem possible to defend.

Unable to Defend Shores.

The fact remains that the navy of the United States, even before the great war began, was too weak, both in ships and men, to defend our shores against attack from any one of three or four nations. What the great powers have done to add to and strengthen their navies since the war began is not a matter of ascertainable knowledge. Even in times of peace the other powers are less frank than our government in making public the real strength of their fleets.

American Nation to Blame for Weakness of the Navy

"The Tribune" presents herewith the seventh article of a series by Henry M. Hyde showing the unpreparedness of the United States for war and the causes of that condition.

BY HENRY M. HYDE.
With more first line dreadnaught building than any other nation, with as many submarines on the ways as are now in the water; with a \$10,000,000 appropriation for airplanes which is being spent as rapidly as the proper machine can be found; with all the facilities of the country for making munitions of war multiplied, perhaps, ten by ten, the United States is not generally known, the duty of laying mines to protect the harbors of the United States is part of the duty of the army.

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It is at least certain that the navies of most of the warring powers are much larger and stronger than they were a year ago. Comparatively the navy of the United States is losing strength month by month.

Nation Faces Difficulties. It is also true that within the last year the shadow of war has come nearer falling across our pathway than ever since the small affair with Spain. Difficulties with Germany are far from settled at the present moment. Difficulties with Great Britain, possibly less critical, are still unresolved. The open door to China has been slammed in our faces by Japan. Interference in Mexico seems almost certain. The United States has 5,000 miles of coast line, exclusive of Alaska and its island possessions. It has comparatively no army at all.

It remains to be seen how far the people are willing to go, how much money they are willing to spend to make the navy—the first line of defense—strong enough to do its work.

WAR IN RUSSIA TO BE SHOWN BY TRIBUNE FILMS

Moving Picture Taken Under Heavy Fire to Be Presented at the Studebaker.

Another big war scoop for THE TRIBUNE. The only motion picture ever made of actual fighting between the Russian lines, from the Baltic sea to Premeys, will be shown by THE TRIBUNE at the Studebaker theater for one week beginning next Saturday, Aug. 21.

The war films were procured under the personal direction of Robert R. McCormick, war correspondent of THE TRIBUNE, with the express permission of the Russian government. Mr. McCormick was the personal guest of Grand Duke Nicholas, chief of the Russian army, and other of the highest officials of the general staff. Intimate pictures of the war, the Grand Duke Nicholas, and many of the first generals of the armies are included in the films. In some instances both Mr. McCormick and the photographer were exposed to rifle fire and bursting shrapnel while the pictures were being taken.

First View Saturday. The first view of the films will be given on Saturday morning at 11 o'clock in the theater in the Fine Arts building on Michigan avenue. About an hour is consumed in running off the reels. All seats will sell at 25 cents. The following week, exclusive pictures of the eastern theater of war from the German lines will be shown.

The opening scenes of the Russian pictures, taken from the trenches along the Wkra river position, is taken under heavy fire of rifles, machine guns, and cannon. There was a distinct chance that the operator might not live to finish his picture. Pictures of the war, the Grand Duke Nicholas, and many of the first generals of the armies are included in the films. In some instances both Mr. McCormick and the photographer were exposed to rifle fire and bursting shrapnel while the pictures were being taken.

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On Silent Duty: The Girl Picket.



One of the peaceful but noisy pickets on duty looking for nonunionists about the Herzog factory at Twelfth and Throop streets. More than 200 girls are on strike. They want to form a glove operators' union in the factory and make other drastic demands in management and prices.

The chief of staff is Gen. Yankovitch, the stout man with the mustache and a dark gray fur cap. Another distinguished general of the Russian army is Gen. Daniello, who appears for a moment in a picture with Gen. Yankovitch. Gen. Daniello wears a small pointed beard and a white fur cap. The English general, Paget, visiting headquarters, will be easily recognized by his uniform and his typically English features.

The troops which are reviewed, both on horseback and on foot, are the Kazaks of the guard. The troops follow the inspecting general with their eyes. It is one of the most picturesque features of the Russian army.

The "runaway" grand jury yesterday declined to take up the Sunday closing question because of "pressing business" and then appointed a committee to investigate the county jail.

Arthur Burrage, Farwell, president of the Chicago Law and Order league, and Arthur B. McCormick, representing the Chicago citizens' committee, tried to induce the inquisitorial body to enforce the old laws. The committee presented a plan for procedure to George A. Hughes, foreman of the grand jury, alleging to have a new ground for attack, but Mr. Hughes, after conferring with his colleagues, turned down the suggestion.

One witness was heard in the school investigation, and one Judge Merritt W. Pinkney has been summoned to appear on Friday to testify in the juvenile court investigation. After he is heard the juvenile court investigation will be turned over to a special committee of jurors, consisting of Andrew Allen, William E. Irwin, T. E. Connor, George L. Heck, and Oscar Johnson.

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MEETING FLAYS INSTITUTE HEAD

Retention of Margolis, Ousted at Hebrew Hall, Is Demanded.

TOO MUCH LIKE RUSSIA. Several hundred young men and women were refused admittance to the Chicago Hebrew institute at 1258 Taylor street last night when they attempted to protest against the dismissal of A. L. Margolis as assistant superintendent and the retention of Jacob M. Loeb, the president.

Denied admittance, the hundreds, all of whom are members of the night

MILLIONS SENT TO AID TEUTON CAUSE IN U.S.

Dyestuff Dispute Fomented to Discredit Great Britain, World Charges.

The New York World has collected a mass of evidence—documentary and otherwise—bearing on Germany's activities in the United States since the beginning of the war.

The evidence as collected by the World is being published in a series of articles which are fully protected under the copyright laws, and publication without permission is forbidden. By arrangement with the World "The Tribune" presents herewith the fourth article as the World has formulated it.

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New York, Aug. 18, 8 a. m.—(Special.)—The two most interesting features of the correspondence between the officials of the German government and its American agents and allies which the World presents this morning relate to:

The financing of its secret operations in this country.

The activities of its trade expert in preventing the consummation of its apparent purpose to promote the importation of goods into this country from Germany.

The latter feature shows the protests inspired by Germany to the department of state at Washington against the British orders in council were not due to any sincere desire on its part to have exceptions made by Great Britain on certain articles, notably dyestuffs and chemicals, of which American trade interests are badly in need.

Big Sums Expended in U. S.

The former feature provides a pretty clear idea of the substantial provision made by the German government in financing the secret operations of its officials, agents and sympathizers.

A conservative estimate made by a banker who has extensive knowledge of the expenditures for these purposes is that \$2,000,000 a week has found its way into circulation in this country through the promotion of German war plans. One payment alone of \$1,000,000 on July 26 last, through the Deutsche bank of Berlin and to the credit of the German ambassador, indicates that it was to be used by the German secret service.

Letter from Attorney Jerome. A letter that suggests activities of a "confidential character," but not directly related to the undertakings of the official German secret service, is addressed to Arthur von Briesen, a well known German-American of high standing, by William Travers Jerome, former district attorney of New York county. This letter, suggesting a retainer fee of \$10,000, was referred to the German ambassador and Financial Agent Albert.

There is no impropriety suggested in Mr. Jerome's communication, but the guarded tone of it indicates that his valuable services were to be employed in a matter that could not be entrusted to agents of the ordinary type of private detectives.

The activities of Herr Wasthold, the trade expert sent to the United States by Germany several months ago, are described in a series of reports made direct to Imperial Chancellor von Bethmann-Hollweg.

The trade expert, who is a man of wide experience, for instance, made an extensive report to the Imperial Chancellor on June 30 last, showing that while encouraging protests against the prohibition of dye and chemical shipments needed in America, he was really trying to prevent such imports for the obvious purpose of inciting greater resentment against the policy set up by Great Britain in its orders in council.

Report to Chancellor. The report to Herr Wasthold, whose German title is "Handelsachverständiger," is translated as follows: "IMPERIAL GERMAN GENERAL CONSULATE."

Journal No. N 738-15; report No. H 20-15.

New York, Aug. 30, 1915.—The joint procedure of the importers of goods from Germany and Austria-Hungary, suggested in my report of June 30, 1915, 2-2-15, has taken wider scope than could have been expected at first.

The last two meetings, in which a protest against the British order in council was formulated, was unexpectedly well attended and led to the sending of a commission to Washington, which was received by Mr. Lansing of the state department and received firm promises but no absolute assurance that the department of state would guard the interests of the importers.

Petition Sent Wilson.

Further, a petition was sent to the president which was subscribed to by nearly all the large importers, besides a number of American business men who receive materials from Germany and Austria.

In the petition it was firmly pointed out that the payment for goods before shipment was not customary or businesslike, and that just the largest and most responsible American firms who are accustomed to transact their business on open credit will have to suffer because of the order in council, and that many firms also had running contracts for delivery with German factories, and even also owned some factories in Germany. It was also pointed out in the petition that the trade with specified persons in a few cases is just as little benefited, as by payment for the goods in case of seizure. The American business houses must insist upon a general promise to deal in goods which are not contraband.

Tells of Lansing's Views. As I have been assured by the interested circles, the state department is now no longer inclined to support the commis-

Facsimile of Letter Said to Have Been Written by German Consul at Chicago.

Chicago, den 27. Juli 1915.

Sehr verehrter Herr Geheimrat! Ihr freundliches Schreiben vom 18. Juli d. J., nebst Zeitungsausschnitt habe ich erhalten. Ich werde dafür sorgen, dass die Frage der Teilnahme amerikanischer Arme Offiziere an der Herstellung von Munition und Waffen für unsere Feinde auf der bevorstehenden Massensammlung der Rahr- und Kettner'schen Vereinigung in Berlin, die am 2. September in Berlin abgehalten wird, und habe an diesem Zweck Ihren Zeitungsausschnitt bereits den in Berlin kommenden Persönlichkeiten übergeben.

Da Ihre vertraulichen Informationen möchte ich noch bemerken, dass die Leitung der Bewegung sowie in den Händen zweier Herren (einer in Detroit und einer in Chicago) liegt, die fest entschlossen sind, dahin zu wirken, dass das Deutschland, das ja ohne Weiteres mit uns sein wird, sich durchs in Rintenschau, und dass die Bewegung nach diesen ein rein amerikanischer Charakter trägt. Ich kann beide Herren persönlich seit längerer Zeit sehr gut und weiss, dass bei ihnen das persönliche Kommt keine Rolle spielt. Ihr Willen gilt lediglich das Recht selbst.

Zum Zwecke der inneren Organisation, der wir besondere Wichtigkeit beilegen, haben wir uns die Mitwirkung des hiesigen demokratischen Senats, Herrn C. Sullivan, sowie der Herren Spamer, Lewis und Dr. Donald, letzterer von "Chicago American" genannt, Sullivan war ein Leiter der Wilson Kampagne und ist Teilhaber von Sullivan, da dieser sein Versprechen, ihn zu unterstützen zu machen, nicht gehalten hat; daher wohl hauptsächlich die Sympathie für unsere Sache.

Bitte lassen Sie mich freundlichst sobald wie möglich wissen, ob der Sekretär Interesse für die Sache hat und gegebenenfalls Herrn von Altmann entgegensteht.

Mit angelegentlichsten Empfehlungen

Der konsularische Beamte

Phining

For exceptional cases in isolated instances, but intended to work toward a general rule. On this basis the department of state is also supposed to be opposed to sending an official commission to London to handle isolated cases with the British government; it is also to advise against the sending of a representative of the importers to London to handle the exceptional cases. All negotiations of the American government with the British government were, up to this time, unofficial.

As the movement in the business world has taken on such a wide scope and great pressure is being brought to bear on the state department from official sources, it is possible that the matter will in the future be handled with a little more energy than heretofore.

Cotton Dispute Forecast. "The principal and most tangible pressure on the administration in Washington will only begin to be felt when the cotton question again becomes acute. There is a particularly good crop in prospect, and if the exportation of cotton is interrupted and the price of cotton there is influenced injuriously, the cotton states—viz., the Democratic south—will bring all possible pressure to bear on the Democratic administration to have the order in council revoked.

From a German standpoint, the pressure on the American government can be strengthened by the interruption of deliveries from Germany, even if the British government should permit exceptions. Those shipments especially should be interrupted which the American industries so badly require, especially chemicals and dyestuffs, as also goods which are used in the realm of fine arts.

Stir Up American Employers. "The withholding of goods is the surest means of occasioning the placing before the administration in Washington of protests by American industries which employ many workers. The complaint of one of the great dye factories, which declared that the continued withholding of dyestuffs would make necessary the dismissal of 4,000 workmen, has come more than the protests of the importers.

A copy of this report is being forwarded to the Imperial Embassy. "WASTHOLD, trade representative. "Regarding the protests of American importers of German and Austrian goods against the British order in council. "To his excellency the Imperial Chancellor von Bethmann-Hollweg."

Wasthold's Moves Successful. That the movement promoted by Herr Wasthold had a considerable measure of success has frequently been intimated at Washington. The American state department, through its own experts, acting in conjunction with those of Great Britain, made arrangements for the admission of certain products, in the nature of chemicals and dyestuffs, with the consent of the British government. It was the invariable experience of the state department, however, that Germany, while apparently working for the transportation of these essentials, was really trying to make it appear that it could not get them through because of the British blockade.

\$600,000 in One Sum. "As security for this advance we appropriated: "1. Six hundred thousand dollars (\$600,000) 5 per cent German treasury notes [?] "Which we in due time transmitted as a foundation for the by this time settled account of \$600,000 on April 7, and: "2. Further \$200,000 [three hundred thousand dollars] 5 per cent German treasury notes [?] "Which we are today delivering to you, so that you now have in hand for this guarantee a total of \$800,000 [nine hundred thousand dollars] 5 per cent German treasury notes. "The Imperial interior office is bound, as soon as the Deutsche Bank is called

upon to make payment upon the basis of this advance, to reimburse the accounts of the Deutsche bank to that extent.

"SECRET GERMAN COUNCIL. "IMPERIAL AMBASSADOR. "Schmidt of Long Experience. Hugo Schmidt, western representative of the Deutsche bank of Berlin, capital of 250,000,000 marks, was born in Berlin in 1883. He has been connected with the institution for the last thirty-two years. Previous to the beginning of the war he had been sent to the United States and South America three times on financial business. Last October Schmidt was made western representative of the Deutsche bank, with complete charge of all the banking business in the United States and South America.

Since his arrival in the United States he has remained quiet on all matters relative to the war and has refused several times to give out statements relative to German affairs. He has, according to a recent statement, never been connected with politics either in Germany or the United States, and has entered into none of the German-American discussion of President Wilson's stand for American rights.

His office is with that of John H. McClelland, 105 Broadway. According to Schmidt, his business in America has been to build up the interests of the bank since the beginning of the war.

Secretive Secret Service. Information concerning the identity of German secret agents in this country is naturally difficult to obtain. That they have rendered invaluable service to the imperial government, however, is manifest.

For some time it was believed that Capt. Boy-Ed, the German naval attaché of the German embassy, was at the head of the secret service. Since the revelation regarding the efforts to secure American passports

for use by German spies, with which Capt. Boy-Ed's name (perhaps unjustly) was connected, the exact identity of the chief agents of the "confidential service" of Germany has been veiled in a good deal of mystery.

Added from the letter of Editor Viereck, of Fatherland, indicating the use of women identified only by initials, "Mrs. R." "Mrs. G." and "Miss L." there is little in the correspondence in possession of the World relating to the subtle undertakings of the German government.

Heavy Task for Jerome. One communication, however, is illustrative. It is the one addressed to Arthur von Briesen, a leading German-American citizen of New York, by Mr. Jerome, the former district attorney.

Mr. von Briesen is a Prussian by birth, and has always been regarded as enjoying the most intimate relations with men high in the German empire. He served through the American Civil war. He is a successful patent lawyer and a man of wealth. He was president of the Legal Aid society, but resigned in February last "because of criticism of his German name." He has been received in audience by the Kaiser. He is a great friend and admirer of Col. Roosevelt and a Republican. The Colonel once appointed him a special commissioner to investigate Ellis Island.

It appears from the letter written to Mr. von Briesen that Mr. Jerome thought that the former had sought to retain the services of the latter in some confidential matters connected with the German undertakings in this country.

Here's Jerome's Letter. The letter follows: "No. 37 Wall Street, New York, June 29, 1915. "Mr. Arthur von Briesen, Esq., No. 25 Broad Street, New York City. "My Dear Mr. von Briesen: "Since I saw you this morning I have conferred with my partners in regard to the various types of private detective work, and I have decided to undertake this business not only because my inclination would coincide with my professional duty but because the employment would be to do what, regardless of any legal question involved, I considered to be right. The contemplated business is, however, one which, if done correctly, would require very much labor and a very considerable expenditure of money in order to get at the facts necessary to properly present our cause. "The selection of agents to conduct these investigations would be a difficult matter. They could not, of course, be ordinary types of private detectives, and we might from time to time, and undoubtedly would have to, expend considerable sums in order to obtain desired information. "No one, of course, could be assured of success in the matter, so that in addition to the labor involved one might well have to meet a discouraging situation, having failed to accomplish the end in view. "In other words, I don't want to undertake the job without doing everything humanly possible to insure its success. Under these circumstances I feel that we should have a substantial fund on which to draw for expenses, and I think that fund should not be less than \$10,000. "Asks \$10,000 for Himself. "So far as the compensation of myself and associates in this matter is concerned, I think that we should have a retainer fee of \$10,000, and that our ultimate compensation should, of course, depend upon the various elements that go to make up a lawyer's proper and reasonable charge. "To sum up, I should be glad to undertake the work and give it my best attention for a retainer fee of \$10,000, provided that I receive assurances that there will be funds for expenses up to the amount of \$10,000. "I leave this afternoon for Washington on a matter of business, and from there I go to my place in Connecticut. I will not return to New York until a week from Monday. Should you reach a decision to employ me in this matter before that time you may communicate with my office and they will know where to get me and I can return to the city. With best regards I remain, very respectfully, yours, WILLIAM TRAVERS JEROME. "Mr. Rittmeister Hecker," who figures in other correspondence with Mr. von Briesen, is apparently engaged in some confidential mission the exact character of which is not disclosed.

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Germany is becoming more and more divided into two large camps and parties on the question of the fate of Belgium. A veritable storm is gathering around the government over this problem, in an agitation which is still largely private, because discussion in the press and in public speeches is prohibited, but which suppression only makes more intense.

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DISPOSITION OF BELGIUM SPLITS GERMAN PEOPLE

Protest Against Annexation Propaganda Presented to the Government.

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ENTERED AS SECOND CLASS MATTER JUNE 8, 1898, AT THE POSTOFFICE AT CHICAGO, ILL., UNDER ACT OF MARCH 3, 1879.

All classified articles, manuscripts, letters, and pictures sent to "The Tribune" are sent at the owner's risk, and the Tribune company expressly repudiates any liability or responsibility for their safe custody or return.

SWORN STATEMENT.

Net paid circulation of "The Chicago Tribune" as reported under oath to the United States government under section 4674 of the postal laws and regulations, being the average from Oct. 1, 1914, to March 31, 1915:

Daily 1,000,000
Sundays 100,000
Total 1,100,000

The above figures are exclusive of all papers which have been wasted, spoiled, returned, duplicated, delivered as complimentary, in exchange, as samples, which were missed or lost, or were late in arriving at their destination, or that remained unsold. They also are exclusive of papers paid for but on which money has been returned.

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 18, 1915.

"Our Country! In her intercourse with foreign nations may she always be in the right; but our country, right or wrong."
—Stephen Decatur.

GOVERNMENT AID TO BUSINESS.

More or less publicity has already been given to the activities of the department of commerce in extending its service to the business men of the country showing any interest in foreign commerce. But it will stand repetition, if for no other reason than that here democratic America shows that it can actually do more for business and do it as well as even the efficient state socialism of Germany or the highly trained diplomatic British service. Possibly our government is not necessarily such a mountain of inefficiency and bumbling, judging by this resumption.

The entire consular service, representing every corner of the world, has been transformed into an information gathering machine. Consuls, commercial attaches, and commercial agents have had new instructions to study business conditions in their particular localities, discover business opportunities for American manufacturers and merchants, and report by mail or cable to the central office at Washington. The chances are immediately gathered together and distributed to some 15,000 manufacturers by means of a daily paper published under the direction of the department. The same names are classified to the most minute detail, and in special instances the notification of an opportunity is done through confidential correspondence. In addition to the Commerce Reports, the editorial division prepares the studies of the special agents and consuls on foreign markets and distributes the books at cost price. The hand book on Russia gotten out in this way is probably the most accurate and thorough work on Russian commercial conditions. Dr. R. E. Pratt, chief of the bureau of foreign and domestic commerce, has the country divided into eight districts, as a further aid to collecting and distributing trade information, including tariffs, export and import statistics. Government red tape has been discarded, and business men have been put in charge of the business places. The reports distributed among the manufacturers are simple and readable, because a newspaper man was made editor. Dr. W. C. Huntington, who has been placed at the head of the Chicago office, proved his efficiency in the Steel corporation before entering the government service, besides having had several years of European residence. He is authority for the statement that the American system is superior to the German or British, without taking into account the further extensions planned. Special agents have been secured to send to other countries, in addition to the ones already in the field. They will report on the possibilities of increasing trade where American goods are already on the market, or the means of getting a foothold where American-made goods have not yet appeared.

The government is, in effect, providing information and advice free for the manufacturer of ordinary resources which under other conditions would be at the disposal of only the most powerful organizations. Coupled with the activities of the federal trade commission, the agitation for a merchant marine, and improved bank credits, this new efficiency is prophetic of a government leadership as contrasted with barnstorming methods. In this one instance, at least, the government has shown up to advantage in an emergency. It is the sort of service that there must be more of in the future.

USING VACANT GROUND.

The Hupp Motor Car company of Detroit recently opened up the vacant ground in the rear of its factories and invited the children of the employees of the Hupp, Dodge, Packard, Ford, Detroit, Steel Products, Aluminum Castings, Studebaker, Maxwell, and Burroughs Adding Machine companies to use it as a playground. The street accidents in the neighborhood of the new recreation center have fallen off from 65 to 70 per cent as shown by the recent statistics.

"Reports from our officers and from traffic men," said President Drake in summing up the results, "show a remarkable decrease in accidents in the neighborhood of the playground. Manufacturers who lend their vacant ground are not only aiding the community in a humanitarian way by furnishing a place for the children to play, but by bettering the conditions secure insurance against accidents, which have been increasing every year with the increase of population and the increase of automobiles."

Comparisons showing the change in juvenile misdemeanors would also be highly instructive, as Chicago also has an organization for soliciting and fitting up vacant city lots for use as playgrounds. But what President Drake has to say about the reduction of accidents is none the less pertinent.

IS THIS A REMEDY?

The recent police activity is indubitably comforting to many persons. The fact that there are now in Chicago jails about 200 men of doubtful reputation who last week were enjoying the comforts, if not of their own hearths, at least of liberty, must make the respectable burgher feel secure. This is, of course, the cleanup that Mr. Thompson promised before he was elected mayor.

The police have been busy. They have picked up and incarcerated all suspicious characters they have been able to lay their hands on. All ex-convicts are being scrutinized. Capt. O'Brien announces that the rooming houses and cheap hotels will be combed.

Somehow reports of this nature do not offer quite the consolation which they seem to promise. Memories of other cleanups prosecuted with as much zeal as the present one may lead us to doubt the efficacy of the method. The probable illegality of

the detention of these men while their police records are being looked up is a matter of little consequence. But it is an indication that the system of handling crime is inadequate.

What is going to become of all these suspicious characters? It is obvious that they cannot be kept in jail indefinitely. A few of them may be convicted of some of the crimes committed here recently. But what are we going to do with the remainder?

The police will be satisfied if these men transfer their activities to other cities for the time being. About all our officials can do is to take them to the railroad stations and warn them solemnly that they must leave town and not return.

Like the old theory that bad air may be made tolerable with sufficient stirring up, our panacea for criminality seems to be merely "You've got to move along."

LEO M. FRANK.

For a very long time the name of Leo M. Frank will be remembered as indicative of something discouraging and not wholly explicable in American life. We know that, elsewhere than in the ill ordered south, communities can be aroused to acts of violence against law, but usually the demonstration is one of low elements and also one of hot blood.

What has taken place in Georgia is not due to mob violence. The psychology of the mob does not permit such steadfast malice, such a continuing purpose and determination. If a mob cannot act soon it will die out.

Frank was murdered by men controlled by the spirit of the vendetta. In the background of his fate there was no element of law's facility to punish a crime. Law had not been indulgent to Frank. It had been severe. The questions of reasonable doubt in his case were resolved finally in his favor only to the extent that he was granted the mercy of spending the rest of his life in a penitentiary.

To this doubtful mercy, which Frank asked only as a means by which time for the disclosure of his innocence could be had, was added the terrible experience to which he was subjected when a convict cut his throat.

Frank had not been dealt with leniently. What he had gained was the smallest possible expression of doubt. He gained it at the last moment from the last man in authority to aid him at all. Every time he appealed to the law, every time without exception the law denied him the benefit of doubt.

Therefore there had been no failure of what we regard as retributive justice. The trial judge, who had denied him every plea, was disturbed finally by doubt. The United States Supreme court which ruled against him contained two justices who had doubts. The then governor of Georgia, Mr. Slaton, at last could not endure the responsibility of a conviction that there was doubt of Frank's guilt.

Clemency obtained for him the gift of life, but in its hardest terms. This must be thought of because when an American community yields to lawlessness it is a mitigation, however slight, if the processes of law have fallen, as occasionally they do, into disrepute and if it seem that outraged citizens had to do things which they disapproved to get justice which they demanded.

Such considerations are not involved in the Georgia case. There had been no miscarriage of justice. At its worst, assuming Frank guilty, there had been only a slight departure from the sternest code, ordered by the last man who could save Frank, to meet the pressing and irresistible fear that the convict might be innocent.

Georgia did not have an excuse of law's failure for the sentiment it cultivated regarding Frank. And it did not have, as we have said, the excuse of mob passion. Georgia society has developed men who could carry for months a premeditated policy of outrage against law and cruelty to a tortured human being and execute that policy in the end by taking the man away from the state and killing him.

We have said that this is not wholly explicable and it is not. The failure of Georgia to protect the threatened man, even when he was imprisoned in a state penitentiary, reveals a fault in organization. The present governor of Georgia, when he was told that raiders had broken into the state penitentiary and were running away with their victim to some place where they would kill him, said feelingly that he was sure the good people of the state would deplore the act. We doubt it. The real protection the raiders had was the sentiment of the state and the real disgrace in which the state stands is that sentiment.

The murder was not by a mob, but by vendetta, which is determined, cunning, resolved, and cruel. A vendetta is possible in a low social organization, one which has not learned self-control, which has not been sufficiently trained in the rudiments of education to submit itself to restraints necessary to the orderly processes of society.

The south is backward. It shames the United States by illiteracy and incompetence. Its bill men and poor whites, its masses of feckless and bullied blacks, its ignorant and violent politicians, its rotten industrial conditions, and its rotten social ideas exist in circumstances which disgrace the United States in the thought of Americans and in the opinion of foreigners.

When the north exhibits a demonstration of violence against law by gutter rats of society, there is shame in the locality which was the scene of the exhibition. When the south exhibits it there is defiance of opinion.

The south is barely half educated. Whatever there is explicable in the murder of Leo M. Frank is thus explicable. Leo M. Frank was an atom in the American structure. He might have died, unknown or ignored, a thousand deaths more agonizing in preliminary torture and more cruel in final execution, and have had no effect, but the spectacle of a struggling human being, helpless before fate as a mouse in the care of a cat, will stagger American complacency.

The south is half educated. It is a region of illiteracy, blatant self-righteousness, cruelty, and violence. Until it is improved by the invasion of better blood and better ideas it will remain a reproach and a danger to the American republic.

"It is significant that these persons have only laughed at the disclosures or have said that every word, in so far as they were concerned, was a lie."—Staats-Zeitung.

The laughter and the denials were discounted. Nobody expected them to admit it.

Speaking of Boarding Houses and
Police.

Sir: No man need make a fuss over a boarding house, but he can start almost anything in one at the drop of the hat.

R. R. M.

"HARRY WILLIAMS, who wrote the worst of 'It's a Long Way to Tipperary.'—Moving Picture World.

And his worst is some worst.

A TITNEY BLAKE.

(From the Des Moines Register and Leader.)

The damage to the house, which is occupied by Margaret Nickle, was small.

GEORGIAN. "There she is. Behold her, and judge for yourself."

B. L. T.

Editorial of the Day.

GOD A MILITARY ENGINEER?

"Looking at the line protecting the left bank of the Isarno," says the Italian minister of justice, Signor Orlando, "one receives the impression that God, in creating it, acted like an omnipotent officer of military engineering, rendering the task of defense as easy as the task of attacking is formidable." Looking at Signor Orlando's remark one receives the impression that here is the first public admission by an inhabitant of any belligerent country that God may conceivably be on the enemy's side. Looking a little harder, one receives the impression that Signor Orlando has made no such admission. The region referred to is part of Italian irreverence, and its maker might have made it different if he had not meant Italians to have it and held it.

A LINE O' TYPE OR TWO.

Motto: How to the Line, let the quips fall where they may.

SEC REDFIELD'S report is the most thrilling document we have neglected to read since the revered Herald's exposé of gravitation by Astronomer Thomas Jefferson Jackson See of Mars Island, where the nests come from.

MORE than one Georgia home was proud and happy last night, when father brought home a piece of the rope with which Frank was lynched.

We said in Our Haste—
(From "Remorse Seizes," John Jay Chapman.)
"First comes Achilles, raging from the ford,
All Troy before him."
No wonder, observes W. J. H. that Achilles was sore; he was no tin soldier.

SOME candid friend should take Mr. Thompson aside and tell him that he has no more chance of being president than a rabbit.

THE BUILDING OF THE ARK.
W. F. M.: When your list is complete, keep on over Olor O. Budinska of Omaha.

J. P. B.: How about getting J. Ham with a razor? Our only criticism of David Starr Jordan's peace prattle is that there is never enough of it. We hope the copy reader doesn't cut it.

A PRODUCE OF LONG SOUNDED WATER.
(From the Lucerne Leaflet.)
Zell Elmer, the well known local historian, entertained the audience during the afternoon with a number of vocal selections of the latest popular song having a brass band accompaniment. His voice was plainly audible for a good distance. The audience applauded him heartily.

MR. THOMAS' work in behalf of the native playwright does him great credit, but we believe he is laboring at the wrong end of the problem. It is the producer who needs educating. A man who perhaps is capable of writing a first class play is deterred from beginning the work by a realization that the better he makes it, the less chance there will be for a production.

Signs of the Times.
In Hanover, Ill. "Notice—If furnish a good bath in a good bath tub with hot and cold water for twenty-five cents. Now is the time to clean up before cold weather sets in. Link Robinson."

In Pasadena: "Ladies and gentlemen shining in the rear." (Regular lightning bugs.) In the window of a St. Louis restaurant: "Here is the chance—Just take one chance." In Spooner, Wis.: "Livery stable—Hotel in connection." In Vassar, Mich.: "Fire escape rope near window. Throw it out and follow it down."

THE Interstate Commerce Commission's report on the Rock Island speaks of drained resources "resulting from transactions outside the proper sphere in which stockholders had a right to suppose their moneys were invested." That's putting it pleasantly.

The Happy Home.

(From "The Psychology of Identity," Bernard Hart.)
It is a common observation that a secret unhappiness often lurks beneath the sparkling vivacity of the man of jokes. Humor is, indeed, one of the great refuges of life, and the man who is sensitive but has no humor suffers much from the bitterness of experience. By the aid of humor, experience which is unpalatable can be deprived of its real significance and treated as a joke, and thus may be saved the sting of many a painful conflict. The extension of this principle into the field of abnormal psychology is perhaps best seen in the "drunkard's humor," which is so characteristic a feature of the chronic alcoholic. Here we find a superficial wit, consisting essentially in an inability to take anything seriously, even the gravest facts of life. The consequences of his vice, poverty, a wrecked career, the miseries of wife and children, are glossed over by the alcoholic with a pleasantry or a bon mot, and are not allowed to disturb his exaggerated self-complacency. In this manner he achieves a superficial peace of mind, and is saved from the remorse, which constitutes the most distressing of all conflicts.

"SPECIAL Feature today: The World Film Co. presents Ring W. Loudon's famous big league stuff."—Chickasha, Okla., Express.

An uncommonly inspired compositor.

The mate to the o. c. elevator person who bawls "Chicago!" on the reaching ground floor, operates in the Mononock building. He bawls "Chicago Heights!" on arriving at the top floor.

WOULD YOU GIVE THIS MAN AN ORDER?
Dear Sir: You need a new suit, anybody looking over this trousers will think you lost all you ever had, while they are perfectly clean now, they look shabby, don't you know it is the best of policy to look prosperous even if times are a little off. You may as well buy a suit now while a stylish cloth can be had than to wait until the good things are sold out. Yours respectfully, etc.

"NO Peace Without More Territory, German Stand."—Headline.

"I did not want this war," said the Kaiser, holding a pocket-handkerchief before his streaming eyes.

POMES YOU MAY HAVE MISSED.

(Della Hansen, in the Bloomington Bulletin.)
I journeyed to the city
To see the sights up there,
There were many smiling faces,
And many seemed with care.

Hurrying, hurrying everywhere,
With scarcely a glance at me,
I wandered bewildered through
There was so much to see.

The first scene to impress me
Was the Fine Arts building there,
Sculpture, antique of all sorts
And paintings truly rare.

Then a visit to the park,
To while the hours away,
And watch the little children
So happy in their play.

At night came an I strolled along
The big, broad avenue,
The lights were gleaming brightly,
Against the sky so blue.

And still the crowds were rushing
Along the Great White Way,
Seeking recreation,
After the long work day.

Finally I thought the day
Had no charm for me,
Tiresome, tedious everything,
I thought I'd rather be
Back to the weary world,
Back to the golden glare,
I wish it were a long, long time,
Till I'm back in the city square.

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GEORGIAN. "There she is. Behold her, and judge for yourself."

B. L. T.

How to Keep Well.

By Dr. W. A. Evans.

Questions pertinent to hygiene, sanitation, and prevention of disease, if matters of general interest, will be answered in this column. Where space will not permit or the subject is not suitable, letters will be personally answered, subject to proper limitations and where a stamped, addressed envelope is enclosed. Dr. Evans will not make diagnoses or prescribe for individual diseases. Requests for such service cannot be answered.

(Copyright, 1915, By Dr. W. A. Evans.)

MILK BUSINESS WASTE.
FLUID milk is to hold its own in competition with condensed and evaporated milk and milk powders. It is necessary that men engaged in the production and marketing apply business principles to their business. That the dealers, run their business on methods nearly as loose as those of the farmers is the opinion of the committee of the Boston chamber of commerce; in the end the consumer pays for the waste.

The American Food Journal published the results of a study of the waste in three items of expenditure in four American cities: Pittsburgh, Washington, Baltimore, and Boston. The first item was the waste in delivery. Investigating ninety-eight routes in Washington, D. C., found that the average distance traveled each day by a milk wagon was 181 miles. There were 250 milk wagons in Washington.

It was found that based on the average of 181 miles traveled 4,776 miles or nine times the total length of the route of Washington.

A milk delivery wagon in Washington was about one-ninth as efficient as it would be with all existing routes eliminated.

In Pittsburgh the average distance traveled by a milk wagon was 143 miles in Baltimore, 202, and in Boston, 203.5. One of the suggestions of the Boston committee was that this element of waste be eliminated by the establishment of municipal, or at least central, distributing stations. However, it did not argue for as strongly as did Dr. Williams as the result of an investigation made at Rochester.

If such a system is adopted anywhere, it will cost about one-half an inch long and sometimes shorter. They seem to be filled with blood. Could you please tell us what these are and how they happen to be there? The bed is clean."

REPLY.
Send us one or two. The state endowment will know what they are, if it do not.

EVIDENCE OF BERNIA.
W. H. C. writes: "Will the daily use of a cathartic injure digestion? What are the symptoms of bernia?"

REPLY.
I will
1. If you are suffering from a hernia, it is a sign that the hernia is caught.

NO SUCH MEDICINE.
W. H. C. writes: "I have a niece who is a heavy whisky drinker. I have been told that I could get a medicine to use in her tea or coffee that would cure her. Could you tell me the name of it?"

REPLY.
There is no such medicine. She can be cured, but not in that way.

LA MARQUEE DE FONTENY.

(Copyright, 1915, By the Brewster Co.)

NO credence need be given to the dispatches from Paris, from Rome and from London to the effect that the Kaiser's fortune has suffered to such an extent through the war that he is in a precarious financial condition. It is claimed that the war has ruined him. The Kaiser's fortune, however, is not in a precarious financial condition. It is in a precarious financial condition.

However, his three elder brothers passed away in turn. Sir Adam dying in Buenos Aires in 1900, Sir John and Sir Elliott Power losing their lives in the South African war.

The first baronet of the line founded the celebrated Kilkenny inn in 1797, and his second baronet, the late Lord Clive at the battle of Plassey, which may be said to have won for Great Britain its Indian empire.

Sir George had been obliged to let Kilkenny, the old county place of the Powers in county Kilkenny, and when I last heard of him, a few years ago, he was earning his livelihood in London in a more or less precarious fashion, as a professor of voice production and of singing.

This, however, will no longer be necessary. The future Lady Power is a great heiress, since her father, Sir Samuel Boulton, is a rich man with large interests in Canada and in Australia, being, among other things, chairman of the Dominion Tar and Chemical company and of the British-Australian Timber company.

He received a baronetcy some twelve years ago in recognition of his generous contributions to the political party funds of the Conservatives.

The heir to Sir George Power's baronetcy is his younger brother William, a retired officer of the army, who has seen active service in New Zealand and in the Transvaal.

Sir George must not be confused with the other Power baronet, who bears the name of Sir James Talbot Power, of Leopoldstown park, county Dublin. Sir James succeeded his nephew in the baronetcy only a few months ago, at the same time coming into possession of the heavily encumbered family estate of Edmundo, extending over an area of some 50,000 acres, in county Wexford.

His mother was one of the Seagraves of Cahra, whose house is among the oldest of county Wicklow.

Comte Gaston de La Rochefoucauld, who has just passed away at an advanced age at Biarritz, where his beautiful villa was familiar to every visitor from this side of the Atlantic to that popular French seaside resort, was for many years in the French diplomatic service, from which he retired with the rank of minister plenipotentiary on his marriage to Emily Rumbold, only sister of the late Sir Horace Rumbold, British ambassador at Vienna.

She had been previously married to Capt. George Henry Cavendish of the First life guards, her union with him being ended by divorce, and it was by reason of this divorce that, when Queen Victoria spent one spring at Biarritz and Comte Gaston de La Rochefoucauld was there, she received him with the utmost graciousness, but respectfully declined to admit the countess to her presence.

Comtesse Gaston de La Rochefoucauld by her first marriage had a daughter, Miss Emily de Cavendish, who married Sir Henry Rumbold, only son of the late Sir Horace Rumbold, British ambassador at Vienna.

She had been previously married to Capt. George Henry Cavendish of the First life guards, her union with him being ended by divorce, and it was by reason of this divorce that, when Queen Victoria spent one spring at Biarritz and Comte Gaston de La Rochefoucauld was there, she received him with the utmost graciousness, but respectfully declined to admit the countess to her presence.

Better than the gym or the ball field, they will grow up without the hump or slump of the athlete, and if they should miss some of the graceful poses of the ball or polo player, they will carry through life full chest, heads erect, and will know how to walk.

"I DIDN'T RAISE MY BOY TO BE A SOLDIER"

(From the New York Herald.)



The Friend of the People.

Letters for this department must be signed with names and addresses of the writers.

SEWER OVERFLOWS FLOODING LAND.

Chicago, Aug. 17.—(To the Friend of the People.)—Kindly tell me if Arcadia terrace, between Western avenue and California avenue, is going to have water and sewer put in this year or not.

REPLY.
We are not certain that we will be ready to start on the sewer work in Arcadia terrace this year. Objections have been filed to the proceedings of some of the property owners, but if we are successful in having the cases reached for trial early in the fall the work may be under way in the fall.

The assessment roll was filed July 29 for the system of water in this territory, and if confirmed without delay we can have the work done this year.

EDWARD J. GLACKIN, Secretary.

PAVING LOTUS AND LOCKWOOD AVENUES.

Chicago, Aug. 17.—(To the Friend of the People.)—Will you please advise the Lockwood avenue, south of Madison street, also Lotus avenue, south of Madison street, will be paved, and when.

REPLY.
We expect that Lotus and Lockwood avenues, between Madison and Harrison streets, will be paved next year.

The public hearing has already been held in paving Lotus avenue and the estimate has passed the council, and in the case of Lockwood avenue we expect to hold the public hearing some time in the fall. The material prepared for both of above streets is complete.

EDWARD J. GLACKIN, Secretary.

VOICE OF THE PEOPLE.

ELECTRIFICATION HERE AND ELSEWHERE.

Chicago, Aug. 17.—(Editor of The Tribune.)—The Tribune notices the electrification of twenty miles of Pennsylvania suburban track in Philadelphia, and the electrification of the Chicago situation. There is scarcely a feature of either situation that is like any feature of the other. The twenty miles from Philadelphia to Paoli is an unimpeded stretch with no interference of other tracks. The 2,500 miles in Chicago resemble a spider's web. The Pennsylvania at Philadelphia is to be operated electrically for suburban service only. Freight and passenger trains are to be drawn by steam locomotives on the same tracks. The lines in Chicago are used for all purposes—through passenger and freight, switching, and everything else that a railroad does on its line. At Philadelphia there are no operating engagements. The track belongs to one company. It has no relation to the tracks of any other company.

In Chicago the are thirty-eight companies owning tracks. Practically every one of them is vitally concerned with what the others plan to do. Uniformity of practice is an absolute essential to any plan of electrical equipment and operation.

Electrification of this little piece of track out of Philadelphia was not done to get rid of steam locomotives but to get rid of the dirt and noise of the station and on the "bottle neck" outside.

The Pennsylvania has five other suburban lines out of Philadelphia which continue to be operated by steam.

Chicago is on the mileage basis. If the North western should electrify between Chicago and Wheaton or Chicago and Glenview or the Burlington to Downers Grove, the citizens of Chicago would have no objection to the electrification of the line.

A useless war? Hardly. Great Britain already taking her share to the full and looking out for more. Germany will be next in line for the plums. With her tremendous prestige and, invincible strength she will be the only nation which can force from Great Britain such concessions as she will need to repair the damage she has suffered and add to the share of the minor opportunities open for her in Asia Minor.

On the other hand, we see France, Russia, Poland, Italy waiting her hand and strength in a futile effort to win the share of the prize which the United States is the brightest for a mass of war orders.

A useless war? England's friends, forsooth; an immensely profitable war, however, for England herself and her enemies.

O. STANFORD.

ADVICE TO FARMERS.

Wichita, Kas., Aug. 15.—(Editor of The Tribune.)—Permit me through your columns to suggest to the farmers that they may be well for them to cut up a good share of the corn as soon as it is sufficiently mature. The season has been backward and the frost is now liable to come early after a cool season like this has been. Corn will harden in the shock and be sound and good. I remember that the corn crop in Illinois was nearly ruined in the years of 1899 and 1900 by early frosts; the same may have occurred since, but I have been out of the state many years. This is given for what it may be worth.

COMPULSORY MILITARY EDUCATION.

Chicago, Aug. 17.—(Editor of The Tribune.)—A bull's eye on your first sight. Mr. Editor, is my opinion of your editorial entitled "Compulsory Military Education." Kindly adjust your rights to three hundred yards and place the United States army on a basis of three rounds more of the same ammunition. You deserve great credit and the support of every loyal man for publicly advocating the only feasible plan for placing the United States army on a basis of three rounds more of the same ammunition. You deserve great credit and the support of every loyal man for publicly advocating the only feasible plan for placing the United States army on a basis of three rounds more of the same ammunition.

Hit the line hard. If this old U. S. A. is good enough for every young man to dedicate at least one year of his life to and to if he is not a man when he goes in he certainly will be one before his year is up. Commence firing.

FRANK A. HARR.
1877 West Third-street

WAR EXPERIENCE PROVES B TO THE

Life at

WAR EXPERIENCE PROVES BENEFIT TO THE FRENCH

Life at the Front Gets Soldiers to Like Plenty of Fresh Air.

BY CAROLYN WILSON.

(War Correspondent of The Tribune.)
PARIS, July 28.—These days the streets present a different appearance from any of the thousand and one aspects they have had during all the last year. The months now we have become accustomed to the military uniform among us, but almost always it has been worn by the wounded. When our eyes glimpsed "serious blue" coats or baggy trousers, we unconsciously were prepared to see the bandaged head, the arm in a sling, or some other accustomed mark of the wounded soldier.

Perhaps there was that other type of the soldier—the officer who had taken up the army as an easy profession, with no possibility of war on his schedule, and who now is much happier in Paris than on the front. These men are always noticeably dressed, dandies, indeed, though they usually get the scant attention they deserve.

Real Fighters on Leave.
During this last two weeks, though, the real fighters have been streaming into Paris. The men have a four days' leave of absence. They are the men who have been through all the campaigns without a scratch, the soldiers and officers that the war has hardened and strengthened until they seem invulnerable to you, as you see them march with that free, easy gait down the boulevards, and you see the fine smiling glow that open air life has put in their faces.

Most of these men had never slept in a room with a window open in their lives. They never traveled in a train in which there were two windows open at the same time. They all wore cotton in their ears in the winter and generally coddled themselves.

Now they stifle in the shut up Paris buildings, and if one wishes to be really comfortable on a railroad journey, he must choose a compartment with only soldiers in it, for they are sure to open everything up wide.

All this is going to be good for the next generation of Frenchmen. This love of open air will lead to outdoor sports and camping and mountain life, which is so very common at home and so good for young boys.

Already the French have followed the English in their love of sports, and all over France you find the school children learning to play games of which they had only dimly heard the names.

I saw a boy of about 14 in the Luxembourg gardens reading a book held close up to his face. His whole attitude was that of guarding the contents from prying eyes, and only too well aware of the fact that the material he was reading was not for the eyes of the 14-year-old European usually in reading in moments spent by himself in the parks. I was making some unreserved comments to myself about the youth of France. You may imagine how pleased I was to see finally that what he was reading so studiously was a book on football and its rules.

A man who used to live here twenty years ago says that the actual increase in stature that compulsory military service has brought about is very noticeable. He states that uniformly the men are two to three inches taller and about forty pounds heavier.

He claims that without compulsory service the race degenerates physically as well as morally, and elaborating on his theory, says that the natives of the United States are not as large men as they used to be and that they are morally cowardly.

Attended by feminine relatives. However, all that is a long way from my personal view of the grace the streets

Wife Loyal to Discharged "Flirt"



MRS. E. C. ROMER

In every known color and combination of military costume imaginable to man. Clinging to their arms and stretching in a line from one edge of the sidewalk to the other is the whole feminine contingent of the family, mother, wife, sisters, daughters, a few cousins or so or a fiancée up from the country.

Old Comrades Meet.
Often you see twenty officers gathered around one table. They are men of the same garrison that war has separated, now come together on permission, and exchanging their experiences and feats of war.

The other day at Larue's there were ten around one table, two with the cross of the Legion of Honor, two with the Croix de Guerre, and one with a Medaille Militaire he had gained before being promoted. And how they did talk!

Every one edged nearer and nearer not to miss a word until at the end it was like a play—the little stage full of officers and a huge audience perfectly still. From time to time some one at the surrounding tables asked a question, threw in a word, to be reasonably and courteously answered. But there was one man—"our neurotic" as Hervé calls him—who had been throwing out pessimistic remarks for some time.

"O dear, O dear," he finally sighed, "when is it all going to finish?"

Whereas the officers would have willingly discussed the remark with a soldier, they have a particular aversion to the question from the mouth of a civilian of military age. One of the officers turned to him sweetly and said:

"You know, I came away in such a hurry I forgot to ask you. But, if you wish to write him a little note, I'll be glad to hand it to him."

ROMER, FREED BY JUSTICE, RUSHES BACK TO CHICAGO

Man Accused by Little Girls Is Whisked Out of Reach of Vigilantes.

(Continued from first page.)

them. The little Dymforth girl told of having been induced by Romer to come into his boathouse while she was in a boy's bathing suit.

"He kept me in there and tried to kiss and hug me until a man came for some oil," she said. "Then he let me go."

After the children's stories had been told, Romer was called to the stand. In regard to the boat ride he denied having kissed Isabella and said he had let her steer the boat at her own request.

He repeated his former story of having gone to Camp Thompson and received an apology from Louis Zimmerman, camp director. This was denied by W. P. Williams, volunteer physical instructor at the camp, and Assistant Director Rust, both of whom repeated the stories as told them by the children.

Romer Questioned by Dady.
Romer was once examined by Mr. Dady regarding the boat ride.

Q.—What did Isabella say? A.—Isabella remarked: "How lucky for us we are getting this ride. How fast the boat is going. Let me steer."

Q.—Then tell what happened. A.—I told her she had better not, but she insisted on steering anyway, and came up. I kept my left hand on the wheel and put my right arm around her to keep her from falling out. I put my hand on the iron railing at the edge of the boat. I never touched her and she never knew I had my arm around her.

Q.—Did you kiss her or try to kiss her? A.—No, sir.

Q.—Did you push her away? A.—No, sir.

Q.—Did you lift her up or touch her? A.—No, I did not. In my conversation with Mr. Zimmerman over at the camp I told him I put my arm around her to keep her from falling out when we were caught in the wash of another launch. I know I explained everything to them satisfactorily and got an apology.

Girls Not in Boathouse.
Q.—Did you take these girls into your boathouse or into your cottage? A.—I did not.

Q.—Did they go back across the lake with you? A.—Yes, I took them back across the lake. My wife was along.

Q.—Was there any kissing on the way back? A.—Not on the way back.

Romer explained that he had told the girls that if they wanted to go over to the launch they would have to give the captain a "great big Sootch kiss." He said he was only fooling with them. The witness was then examined regarding the episode in the boathouse. He had told the court his wife had been in Chicago from Tuesday until Saturday.

Q.—Were you in the boathouse with this little girl any day your wife was away? A.—No.

Q.—When was the last time you saw her? A.—I can't give the exact date. Frequently when she saw me she would jump up and grab me around the neck. I always put her down.

Q.—Says he feared child.

Q.—Just as she ever jumped up and grabbed you around the neck when her mother and father were not there? A.—Yes.

Q.—Did she ever jump up and grab you around the neck when no one was present? A.—No.

Q.—Why? A.—I was afraid of her. I told my wife she would get somebody into trouble some day.

Q.—How could she get anybody into trouble? A.—She is such a flirt, she is so unsteady and stubborn that sometimes her mother has to pen her up all day to make her tell the truth regarding something her mother knows she has lied about.

Q.—Were there ever any transactions between you and Lois that were improper? A.—No, absolutely not.

Q.—Did you ever put your hands on her neck and say, "What pretty skin you have?" A.—No, sir.

Q.—Were you ever in trouble before? A.—No, sir, never. My record is clean. There is not a stain or blemish on it.

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Tells of Camp Thompson Trip.
Romer was then asked how he came to go to Camp Thompson, and he replied: "A young man came to me and said: 'You know, I heard a little girl talking about you over at Camp Thompson. They said you tried to kiss her.' I said: 'I'll investigate that right now.' I went over in my launch to meet the 7:05 train and then went over to the camp to see Mr. Zimmerman. I got Zimmerman and told him I heard he had been charged with acting indecently towards the girls in my launch."

I talked with Zimmerman three hours. He brought Isabella and she claimed what she claimed here today. She said I tried to kiss her. I disproved all that right there.

They brought two more little girls, and they said Isabella lied. They said they had had a fine time. The manager of the camp apologized to me and I went away happy.

Tells of Masked Men's Attack.
"When I got to the other side of the lake five masked men attacked me. I ripped the mask off one of them and got evidence of the identities of one or two more who were in the mess. This will be shown later. I fought as hard as I could and yelled three times. A lady screamed for help from one of the cottages. When the women came down the men ran."

"They had knocked me down, rolled me over, and beat me. I lit a lantern and set up in the cottage until 3 o'clock in the morning. I remained there all day and kept still, thinking I could learn who the men were who attacked me."

When the evidence was all in the state's attorney made his argument.

"The evidence is not sufficient, your honor," argued Attorney Haines. "I want an opportunity to bring in character witnesses."

"It will not be necessary," said the court. The case was then dismissed.

Justice Explains Decision.
"I couldn't see where they had a case," explained Justice Koeth after the hearing. "The girls' stories were not substantiated by witnesses, and they conflicted."

Koeth is secretary of the Fox Lake Liquor Dealers' association, and has been brought into court a number of times as a result of investigations conducted by State's Attorney Dady. He was once indicted.

Wife Goes Back to Cottage.
Mrs. Romer and her daughters returned to their cottage at Long Lake. Romer was driven straight to his home at 5005 West Superior street. He stopped on the way to purchase a pie, some milk, and sandwiches for supper.

"I'm going back to Long Lake next Saturday," he said. "I showed that I wasn't going to let them put anything over on me when I went back the last time and I won out. Tomorrow I probably shall go to Wisconsin on routine business. My wife will return in a day or two and she will go before State's Attorney Haines and prefer charges against Dr. Dymforth, accusing him of the same things which he accused me."

PLAN U. S. CAMP FOR CHICAGOANS
War Department Announces School for Officers Near City in Future.

PLATTSBURG IS MODEL.
You, Mr. Chicago Business Man, you who believe that military training is a good thing, here is your chance.

During the next ten days file your application at the war department office in the federal building and you will be included in the group of men to be initiated into army life this season.

For Chicago is to have its own business men's military instruction camp, similar in every respect to the one now being conducted at Plattsburgh, N. Y., where Mayor Mitchell of New York and others are seeing "rookie" service. It is to be opened at Fort Sheridan, according to an announcement at Washington yesterday.

"Since the beginning of military instruction at the Plattsburgh camp," said Mr. Madden in Washington, "there has been an insistent demand for a similar camp in the middle west. Many business men who were not able to go all the way to New York are anxious to give a month of their time in preparing themselves for military service. I have no doubt there will be more than a thousand business men to go to Fort Sheridan for instruction."

It will be no holiday for those who volunteer. It will cost money and will mean a great deal of hard, manual labor. It is estimated that a month in camp will cost each man who goes between \$40 and \$50, exclusive of his railroad fare. Each man must provide himself with a khaki uniform, leggings, campaign hat, and heavy tan walking shoes.

The uniform costs \$18.75 complete. Upon entering the camp, the "rookie" must deposit \$80 for loans of arms and ordnance equipment. It is estimated the mess will cost 50 cents a day.

Scholle's Semi-Annual Sale
Elizabethan Kenilworth Oak Dining Table and Six Chairs, one an Arm Chair. Table 54 inches, extends to 8 feet—2 leaves have aprons. Chairs cane backs, Spanish leather slip seats. Sale price..... \$105

THE days of this sale are slipping by; the midsummer season is passing and with it the opportunity to buy fine furniture, Scholle quality, at very remarkable reductions. Don't let it leave without taking advantage of it!

When you consider that this sale doesn't carry any restrictions, that you can return or exchange goods for any reason that is good to you, and that it's all fine furniture, you'll see why it isn't just an ordinary furniture sale.

Rugs
The same things apply to our domestic and imported rugs; the special sale gives you remarkable value. Come and see. "Shop" on rug values, and you'll come here to buy.

Look at these few examples of furniture bargains.

Overstuffed English Davenport in denim, with loose cushion seat..... \$ 85.00 \$ 55.00

The Scholle Special Hand Made Overstuffed Wing Chair and Rocker in denim, each.... 38.00 25.00

Chinese Chippendale Sofa, in antique mahogany, covered in denim..... 90.00 65.00

Brown Mahogany Adam Easy Chair in denim..... 45.00 25.00

Imported Walnut and Cane Louis XV. Settee..... 90.00 45.00

Solid Mahogany Colonial Davenport in denim..... 70.00 35.00

High Back English Easy Chair in tapestry..... 35.00 23.00

Adam Mahogany Console Table..... 30.00 22.00

Mirror to match..... 24.00 17.00

Queen Anne Mahogany Wing Chair and Rocker in mulberry velvet, each..... 45.00 29.00

Hepplewhite Mahogany and Cane Arm Chair with velvet cushion seat and back..... 50.00 37.00

Adam Mahogany Bedroom Suite, Twin Beds, Dresser with hanging mirror, Dressing Table and Bed Table, 5 pieces..... 570.00 375.00

Handsome Adam Mahogany Dressing Table..... 200.00 98.00

Ivory Enameled Adam 54-inch Dresser with triple mirror..... 110.00 55.00

Solid Mahogany 54-inch Queen Anne Dresser..... 130.00 75.00

Chest of Drawers to match..... 89.00 49.00

Brown Mahogany Adam Bureau..... 70.00 40.00

William and Mary Brown Mahogany Bedroom Suite, Twin Beds, Dresser, Chest of Drawers and Dressing Table, five pieces..... 254.00 185.00

Black Walnut Chest of Drawers..... 78.00 45.00

Triple Glass Dressing Table to match..... 55.00 30.00

Charles II. Oak Chest of Drawers..... 60.00 40.00

Solid Mahogany Chiffoniere..... 65.00 49.00

Brown Mahogany 66-inch Adam Sideboard..... 115.00 85.00

Elizabethan Oak China Cabinet..... 235.00 98.00

William and Mary Kenilworth Oak Sideboard, 66 inches long..... 90.00 50.00

Brown Mahogany Adam China Cabinet with silk lining..... 220.00 95.00

Charles II. Oak Sofa Table with cane top..... 60.00 28.00

Elizabethan Oak Library Table..... 45.00 19.00

William and Mary Solid Mahogany 54-inch Dining Table and 6 Chairs—a great bargain, \$117

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Wire or write at once for bookings, Central Film Co., 110 South State Street, Chicago, Illinois.

FLICKERINGS from FILM LAND

by KITTY KELLY



MISS FANNIE WARD in 'THE MARRIAGE OF KITTY'

ONCE upon a time comedy in the celluloid meant nothing but slapstick. But now producers have discovered that not only can the most delicate subtleties be accomplished, but that audiences can "get" them, and do "get" them, and enjoy them thoroughly. Consequently the comedy demands are becoming larger in the producer's background idea of what the public wants, and also, consequently, good comedies are coming forth with increasing frequency and excellence. For we must have them excellent, we insist, because we know from some triumphant achievements just how excellent they can be.

This particular Strand offering is a good sample of a good comedy. Its idea wasn't particularly original, even when it was in the play, which held the boards for many years, but the Laasy cast and picture manner put life into it that makes it thoroughly seizable. The well worn notion of the funny man inheriting a fortune is treated properly, when he is hampered by an engagement to a beguiling but counted the proper mate in the terms of the will, is excellently developed in the picture. The further angle of the poor but lovely girl who agrees to a formal marriage, under a trumphy disguise, and then a butterfly blossoming that dis-tracks the young man's heart from his fiancée to his wife, finishes the tale up in a likeable fashion.

It is all light, breezy comedy, and it blows along as easily as a summer wind. Nobody seems to be struggling to write

"THE MARRIAGE OF KITTY."

At Orchestra Hall.

Produced by Laasy; Released by Paramount.

Katherine Silverton.....Fannie Ward
John Traversa, a New York lawyer.....Richard Morris
Lord Rotherham, British Minister.....Jack Dean
Helen De Semiano of the Gaiety Theatre.....Cleo Ridgley
Jack Churchill, Helen's brother.....Tom Forman
Anna, the old housekeeper.....Mrs. Lewis Lewis

a laugh, yet from every movement of almost everybody little chuckles spring out irresistibly. Fannie Ward, as is becoming to an important and well known person, is featured, and she does feature work, even though it is her first screen essay. But other folks in the cast do work every whit as good—Theodore Roberts, for instance, is just as scintillating as Miss Ward, and Jack Dean is a regular "Redhead," while Cleo Ridgley administers one of her villainousness most competently. Mrs. McCord is a dear, good old soul, and Lucien Littlefield is in the job, though nameless.

That perhaps is the Laasy secret—one of them. The bits are looked after as carefully as the big parts, and the results show that bits count. This isn't any whirlwind of a picture, but it is a satisfying one that sends observers away with a comfortable feeling of having seen, if not much of a story, at least a most finished and delightful telling of it.

Warts and Moles.



[Copyright: 1914, By Antoinette Donnelly.]

WARTS are peculiar little growths in the skin that frequently disappear as oddly as they develop. Sometimes they will respond to treatment and again they won't "budge till they feel like it." So if you have tried remedies without effect you need not worry, because there is every chance you will wake up some fine morning minus your pet wart.

In children warts are very common and appear in numbers usually. But in adults they usually are single and much larger than children's. They stay longer with the adult than with children. But like the warts of children they disappear quite unexpectedly.

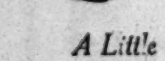
It is an extremely rare thing for a wart to develop into a dangerous growth. Only in instances where they are exposed to injury do they give trouble. They are really only disfigurements.

There are some very ridiculous superstitions about the methods of making warts disappear. When I was a youngster I remember quite distinctly of selling them to our "butter." I used to get a penny for both hands full. But then a penny was a lot of money to me—no I never felt that he was getting the best of the bargain. My faith in his ridding me of my warts never failed. They always disappeared a few days after I sold them to him.

Colorless iodine will sometimes remove warts. Touch the wart night and morning with it. This application may after several days make the roughness peel. If the trouble is deep seated, however, it will not have any effect.

The following lotion, if systematically used, will remove these blemishes: Salicylic acid, one dram; flexible collodion, one ounce. Mix well. Paint the wart with a camel's brush dipped in this solution twice a day for two or three days without removing the pedicle. At the end of that time the wart should be soaked in water and scrubbed with pumice stone. This will remove part of the horny covering. Continue the treatment until the wart has disappeared.

Moles are blemishes that should never be tampered with by inexperienced hands. Interfered with ignorantly, they are the starting point of cancerous growths. They should not be subjected to any irritation. If a mole is situated so that it is subject to frequent irritation it should be removed. But expert care is most essential for this operation. It should be done by an expert skin specialist or a reliable surgeon.



A Little Soda Does It.



Describe a tablespoonful of bicarbonate of soda in a hot foot bath. Soak feet fifteen minutes. Dry thoroughly and rub with juice of half a lemon.

Rubs Them Gently Daily.

For the sake of the sufferers from warts.

What Feet Secrets Have You?

Do you know a successful method of removing corns? Have you found a good way to treat aching, swollen, tired or cold feet? Have you a good treatment for flat feet? Have you made your own feet light and airy? "The Tribune" will pay \$1 for every letter published on personal experiences in the good care of feet. Address Antoinette Donnelly, "The Tribune," Chicago. No manuscripts will be returned.

len, aching, burning feet I am glad to tell of a remedy which brought me instant relief. Dissolve one ounce of powdered boric acid in three or four ounces of pure grain alcohol. Bathe the feet night and morning, and apply this lotion, gently rubbing until dry. If opportunity offers to apply during the day also, so much the better.

Mrs. C. W. D.

BEFORE AND AFTER TAKING.



Marion Harland's Helping Hand

By Marion Harland.

Thoughtful of Needy Ones.

PLEASE send Mrs. F. F. my address and I will send her the crutches she wishes. Also, I have a few magazines for "J. B." I also have an abdominal belt to give away. It is a brand new one. The size is 38-40, but it is a lady's belt and I fear it would not do for the husband of "F. F. M." However, I will send it to any afflicted one.

EVERETT L.

As "Mrs. F. F." was supplied with a belt by another ministering member before your offer arrived, we hold the latter subject to the call of "any one who needs it." In grateful compliance with your directions, please accept the acknowledgments of the corner for your thoughtful provision for the wants of our needy ones.

Wants Electric Bell.

"I am a boy of 12, and my father is dead. I have long wished for an electric bell, so I thought I would write to the Corner for it, as I see other things asked for. I want to put it in a little derrick, and ring it for the stations. I love to make things and I could use it for other

purposes. I will gladly pay postage on it. I have some puzzles and a table croquet set to give some boy or girl if they will send me their address and postage.

"W. B."

Your note is written in pencil and rather faint in spots, besides being somewhat vague in expression. I suppose the "other boys" will comprehend just what you would do with the electric bell if you had it. Because you are a boy, and 12 years old, I cannot overlook your petition, especially as the last paragraph shows you are inspired with the true spirit of the Corner. You gave freely without stipulating that you shall receive. For this reason and for the others I have named, I beg in the name of the Corner that you may get your bell. Your address is in our books.

Old Tent Would Aid Him.

"Have any of your readers an old tent they no longer need? My boy of 15 is suffering with an infected throat as a result of scarlet fever and has been ordered by the doctor to sleep out of doors. I cannot afford to buy a tent, as he started down the steps Leo's mother said, 'What is

extra only a small salary. I hope I am not asking too much. Mrs. M. A."

All intelligent readers are familiar, by now, with the signal advantages of sleeping in the open air for persons affected with diseases of the throat and lungs. Also, that sleeping in tents and on porches sometimes works marvelous cures with sufferers from nervousness, insomnia, etc. If there be a spare tent in the gift of the constituency, may we not expect that it will be sent to this anxious mother? I hold her name and address.

Old Books.

"Can you tell me if there is any money value attached to the following articles, or direct me to some address where I can secure information? Walter's dictionary, published in 1822; 'Annotell's Masterpiece,' published in 1793; one Morris chair formerly owned by Judge Dewie and used by the famous Alexander? L. L. N."

Referred to readers versed in values of old books and collectors of curios.

What is the approximate value in dollars and cents of the articles described? The Corner is hospitably open for answers.

BRIGHT SAYINGS OF CHILDREN



Little Leo was very ill and was not allowed visitors. A little neighbor boy came to see him and was told to come back in a few days. As he started down the steps Leo's mother said, "What is

"The Tribune" will pay \$1 for each childish saying printed. The stories may be sent in either by children or their parents. The only condition is the story told must never have been printed in any magazine or paper. It is not possible to acknowledge or return unsolicited contributions. Address bright sayings to Aunty Bee, "Tribune," Chicago.

your name, little boy, so I can tell Leo? Glancing back, he replied: "Tell him Mr. Bailey called to see him."

Mrs. K.

My little son, William, aged 6, plays with a pair of twin boys, Herbert and Harry, about the same age. William doesn't seem to have any trouble in distinguishing one from the other, but they look exactly alike to me. One day I asked him, "How can you tell Harry from Herbert?" "I'll tell you, mamma," he answered. "You see the one with the cold-sore on his lip, that's Harry. And the one that always wants to fight, that's Herbert."

E. S.

learn the glad sign

for KRUMBLES

Krumbles



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EXTRA POP. MAT. TODAY BY DEMAND. SEPT. 15th

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WHERE YOU SEE THE BIG ACTS FIRST

MUSIC NOVELTIES A DOLLAR SHOW

VAUDEVILLE A DIME FOR YOU

CORT \$1000 Seats \$1.50 Mats. 42c

THE SEASON'S ILLINGTON

BIG HIT In THE LIE By Henry

OLYMPIC Mat. Today

KICK IN

ORO. COHAN'S GRAND \$1 Mat.

THE Best Musical Comedy of the Year

THE LADY IN RED

ALL STAR CAST OF POPULAR PLAYERS

Ravinia Park GRAND OPERA and

Concert 8 p. m. Tonight 8:15. 11 Traverses

Patrons 1-4 to 10 to midnight

C. & N. W. Ry. Special Train at 7:30 Night

Bound Trip on this train. Inc. Admission 50c

SOCIETY CHAT

Onventisia M

Keeps Fol

THERE were many

Onventisia yest-

the fact that the

luncheon held the

nance on the day

A small army of work-

were bearing down the

each day last week that

played. And on the

of the clubhouse another

of workmen were fill-

walls of shrieking a-

shows, in a final eff-

new locker rooms wh-

laved for one reason or

mor.

On the links, in bri-

of every known shad-

balls as they played the

of the three weeks' tou-

schedule.

"Please do put me up

Grace Tuttle urged Mr.

ages the score board,

to take part in the

the links, which began

belong there after it

want to see how it

while several of her

to join them. "And

other comes to the

understand it, for I

Miss Tuttle wore a

rose silk with a gray

white dress, and was

her victory.

Among the players

Mrs. Robert Chaffield-

Mrs. K. H. Addington,

Mrs. Charles S. Aditt,

Miss Elizabeth Aditt,

Mrs. Watson,

Miss

Mrs. Laurence Ap-

Mrs.

Mrs. Bruce Borland,

Mrs. H. B. C.

Mrs. H. B. C.

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TAXES THIS YEAR TO ROIL CITIZENS, SAYS REVIEWER

High Valuations and Enormous Election Wastes Given as the Chief Reasons.

Increases in Chicago real estate valuations in some instances almost confounding to many citizens, and the consequent heavy expenses, multiplication of the election machinery, and salary increases in the judicial department of the county are among the causes which Frank Ryan, member of the board of review, yesterday advanced as reasons why property owners did not like the taxes.

In view of the fact that approximately 90 per cent of the taxpayers community last Aug. 1 slip by without registering a kick about their taxes, Mr. Ryan predicted that next year's session of the board of review will be celebrated by the onrush of more madened taxpayers than thus far have besieged the reviewing body in its history.

Tax Payers Don't Understand.
"Nineteen million people are a million years for kicks," ruminated Mr. Ryan. "Only about 10 per cent of the taxpayers understand enough of the routine of taxation to come to the county building prior to Aug. 1 and dig out the amount of their taxation. They won't find it out until next spring, when they get their tax bills. They will have to pay the bills, because it is too late for them to complain now, but you may depend upon it that they will put in their complaints to guard against such a slip the next year."

"Fundamentally taxes are higher because the board of assessors raised land valuations in all sections of the city. I'm frank to say that I don't grasp the reasons why."

"In the district between Harrison and Twelfth streets, between Clinton and Halsted, they have assumed that the district is to become a manufacturing district. So it may, ten years hence, but why make the Italians who are there now pay for the speculation?"

Sheridan Road Soaked.
"In some parts of the Sheridan road district the valuations are up as much as 300 per cent. You can't tell me that in what has been an exclusive residence district values of residential property are going up with fast buildings, hotels, and stores being built close to them."

"Why, a taxpayer who in 1911 was assessed \$4,000 on a frame house and had it out to \$2,000 in 1912, is likely to find himself put back to the 1911 figure today, without any regard for depreciation. Maybe a switch track has been run back of his house in the meantime, or something else has occurred which will actually depreciate the value of residential property. Some of these assessments it seems to me, come close to confiscation."

"If you want to know why taxes are going up, consider that the salaries of judges have been increased from \$10,000 to \$12,000, that the salaries of jurors have been increased, and that we are having more juries. This means more bailiffs and court attachés."

Some Swollen Items.
"A short time ago the county had to pay only about \$70,000 a year for girls sent to industrial schools. Now it has to pay \$300,000. Good roads also are costing money. I do not mean that we should not have the things we need, in making these reductions. I do mean, however, to point out that the more we have the more money it takes to pay for it, and that with the legislative enactments giving more money to the county and the school board, we must expect that the amount of taxes required will be greater."

"A bright spot is in the prospect that the sanitary district will ask for less money than formerly, and that will help equalize matters."

"But wait a minute. Next year is presidential and judicial election year, with about a dozen days set aside for election purposes, including registration, primaries, revisions, etc. The large number of precincts added to the city means more clerks and judges of election, and conse-

quently more money. Elections next year will cost about \$600,000.

Too Many Election Days.
"In regard to the elections, I firmly believe we have too many election days. The system should be simplified for the benefit of efficiency and the pocketbook of the taxpayer."

"In considering the things that make for increase in taxes, don't forget new bond issues, street widening, the boulevard link, and other items to promote public comfort."

John T. Muir, president of the village board of River Forest, and members of the board of education of the suburb made a complaint to the board of review that was unique in that they asked that the taxes be increased in their neighborhood. It was stated that the suburb owes \$4,500 in salaries to school teachers and that it will be necessary to build a new school. Despite objection by P. J. Griffin of the suburb, who said the school cost too much on account of "fads," the board acceded to the request of Mr. Muir and his delegation and increased valuations 8 per cent in the district embraced between Chicago avenue, Lake street, La-ther, and Harrison avenues.

Experts Make Changes.
The real estate experts on the board also voted to increase the valuations 30 per cent on property on Cortes street, between Forty-eighth and Fiftieth avenues, restore the valuations of 1911 to property bounded by Twelfth and Twenty-second streets, Jefferson and Halsted streets, and increase the valuations 10 per cent on property on Fulton street, between Halsted street and Ashland avenue. Charles McElroy, 1722 Crystal street, faintly in the boardrooms while waiting for a hearing on a complaint. He was revived and went home unassisted.

Missing Persons Sought.
Capt. P. D. O'Brien of the detective bureau yesterday received a letter from Houston, Tex., in which J. W. DeWitt, who asked that a search be made for his wife's brother, Charles, whom she has not seen for eighteen years. H. H. May of Houston, Minn., wants a search made for Charles M. Crowe, who, he says, formerly was employed by Marshall Field & Co.

N. E. A. ELECTION CONTEST IS TORN BY ACCUSATIONS

Candidates for Presidency Indulge in Personal and Political Quarrel.

[BY A STAFF CORRESPONDENT.]
Oakland, Cal., Aug. 17.—(Special.)—Political feeling over the election of the president of the National Education association has become so bitter that a movement has been started to make future controversies of the kind impossible.

Personal animosities, religion, and N. E. A. quarrels of years have entered into the contest between Miss Grace Strachan of New York and Dr. David B. Johnson of South Carolina.

It is said to be the first time the religious question ever has entered the political fight of the association during its existence of over fifty years. Both sides are blaming the other for starting the question. The friends of both candidates are claiming support on the ground that the other side brought up the religious issue.

Mrs. Young's Name Dragged In.
Mrs. Ella Flegg Young's name has been brought into the quarrel to the chagrin of many of her friends. The Johnson followers assert that the friends of Miss Strachan accuse Mrs. Young of persecuting the New York woman because she is a Catholic. Mrs. Young has come out in favor of Dr. Johnson. Some of Mrs. Young's friends say she is favoring the candidacy of Dr. Johnson because of the attack made on her by Miss Strachan following the latter's defeat at the Chicago convention in 1912 and because of another attack made at the winter meeting of association at the time.

Theater Donates to Eastland Fund

THE TRIBUNE's Eastland relief fund was swelled 400 yesterday by a contribution from A. Karas, manager of the Drexel theater, 600 East Forty-third street. With \$21,600.50, the total fund raised by THE TRIBUNE now is \$21,600.50.

persecuting the New York woman because she is a Catholic. Mrs. Young has come out in favor of Dr. Johnson. Some of Mrs. Young's friends say she is favoring the candidacy of Dr. Johnson because of the attack made on her by Miss Strachan following the latter's defeat at the Chicago convention in 1912 and because of another attack made at the winter meeting of association at the time.

Mrs. Young said she is supporting Dr. Johnson because he gave in last year to the request of the women that David Starr Jordan be elected after he fell sure that he could secure the position himself. The indications are that the nomination committee will present the name of Dr. Johnson on Thursday.

Miss Strachan Will Fight.
Miss Strachan will fight the nomination on the floor of the convention. She said: "I shall not withdraw under any circumstances, and if the report of nominating committee should report unfavorably to me I shall seek the nomination from the floor."

The Illinois delegation will vote for Dr. Johnson and it is almost certain that the nominating committee made up of one person from each state will return his name. Miss Etta Q. Gee, principal of the Franklin school in Chicago, is the member for Illinois.

Appointed Physical Director.
Rockford, Ill., Aug. 17.—(Special.)—Wallington Fletcher of Battle Creek, Mich., has been appointed physical director of the Rockford grade schools.

BOAT'S OWNERS WANT TRUSTEE FOR EASTLAND

Will Petition Judge Landis Today for Commissioner to Head Off Damage Suits.

Appointment of a trustee and a commissioner to hold the Eastland bulk until various claims for injuries and loss of life against the vessel's owners are settled will be sought today by Attorney C. E. Kremer, representing the St. Joseph-Chicago Steamship company.

The action of the vessel owners aimed at heading off several hundred damage suits, and particularly those planned by James F. Bishop, public administrator of Cook county, on behalf of the heirs of eleven victims. Mr. Bishop contends that the company is liable on damage claims up to the entire value of its assets and not alone on the value of the hull of the ship. This point is disputed by the Eastland owners.

Say Boat Is "Stanch."
The petition, which will be filed in the federal district court today, sets up that the company is a Michigan corporation, describes the Eastland as a "stout, stanch, and strong vessel, fully equipped and furnished as required by law, and thoroughly seaworthy," and declares that

the vessel was properly and competently manned and officered.

In view of the fact that the Great Lakes Towing company has a claim of \$54,500 for raising the ship, and that several other claims are about to be made against the line, the petition asks that all persons having filed or planning to file claims in any court in the United States be enjoined from so doing and that all persons intending to make claims be cited to appear before the commissioner.

Permission to file the first of the public administrator's suits, that in the case of Earl H. Dawson, was obtained yesterday from Federal Judge Landis.

Ship Towed Away.
During the afternoon the ship was towed to Chicago avenue, in the north branch of the river, where it may be overhauled at a branch of the Chicago Shipbuilding company. A number of marine engineering experts retained by William H. Hall, manager of the line, will begin an examination of the vessel's condition today.

A denial came from Muscatine, Ia., last night that the body of No. 971 taken from the Eastland was Marie Barko. Her parents have heard from her since the disaster. She is at 2145 Fulton street.

The federal grand jury, which was reported to have decided on the return of nine indictments, heard several witnesses during the day, among them Steamboat Inspector Ira B. Mansfield. Blame for the Eastland disaster was placed on the federal officials who were on duty at the time of the sinking, in an opinion prepared by Acting Corporation Counsel Haft for Aid. Robert M. Buck.

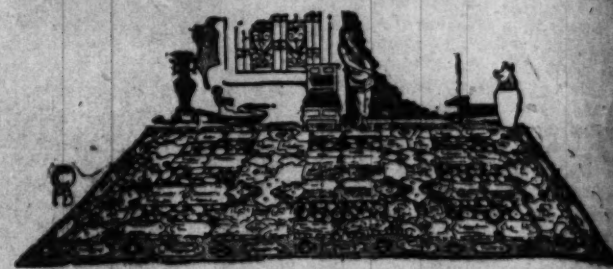
THREAT TO BURN A SCHOOL.
Stewart Salisbury, a brother-in-law of Francis King Cook, who conducts a girls' boarding school at Winnetka, was taken to the psychopathic hospital yesterday after making threats to burn the school unless money was given him. According to the police, Salisbury has been living at the Revere house, 415 North Clark street. He has escaped four times from the Kankakee hospital for the insane, they allege.

Mandel Brothers

Rug division—fifth floor

New fall rugs under price

—especially of note, since more than one hundred of the patterns included are reproductions of richest Chinese and oriental effects



New 9x12 foot seamless wilton velvet rugs, 17.50

New 9x12 ft. axminster rugs; extra heavy pile, 18.50
New 9x12 ft. seamless Brussels rugs special at \$15
New seamless velvet rugs, in size 8.3x10.6; at 16.75
New axminster rugs, in size 8.3x10.6; special at \$15
6x9 wilton velvet rugs special at 10.50. Fifth Ave.

If desired, we will hold any selection for future delivery.

Mandel Brothers

Drapery division—eighth floor

Filet curtain nets at 25c



—exceptional selling of new styles
—25c a much lower price than heretofore possible on nets such as these. The assortment includes a number of patterns and they are in white, ivory and ecru. Eighth Ave.

MARSHALL FIELD & COMPANY

ANNEX--The Store for Men

Seasonable Merchandise of High Quality at

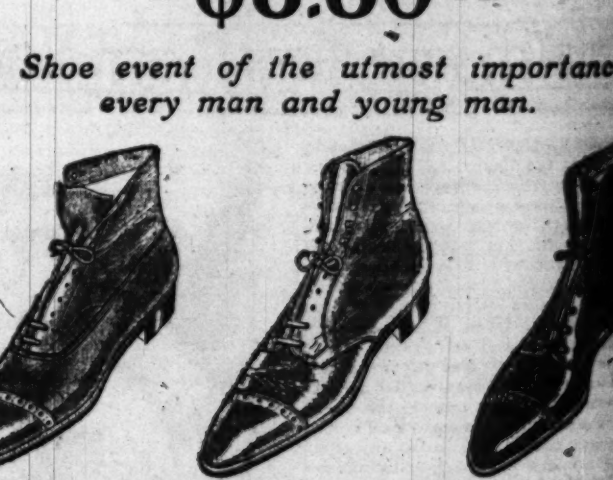
Moderate Prices Combine to Make

This Sale of 2,000 Pair

Men's Shoes and Oxfords

at \$3.80 Pair

—a Shoe event of the utmost importance to every man and young man.



Seasonable Merchandise—In the assortment are both Shoes and Oxfords—suitable for wear now and during the coming Fall and Winter.

Highest Quality—They are all from our well-known lines of high grade Shoes that have given satisfaction to thousands in the past.

Moderate Price—Every pair of these Shoes formerly sold at a much higher price than that at which they are now offered.

The Leathers—Tan Russia The Shapes and Styles—Calf, Black Gunmetal Calf, Shoes for Long Narrow Feet, Short Broad Feet, Black Calf Skin, Patent Lasts for Tender Feet, Colt Skin, Gunmetal Top.

There is a Style for Almost Every Preference. Models for Young Men and Older Men.

The Sale Begins This Morning—Second Floor

All Regular Lines of Men's, Women's and Children's Shoes Reduced During August.

CHICAGOANS PAID OF STATE PHARMACY

Next Meeting to Be Sept. 20—Will G. Oct. 10.

Springfield, Ill., Aug. 17.—Announcement was made today of a list of successful candidates for the state board of pharmacy examination last month.

The following Chicago registered pharmacists were successful: William C. Adams, Joseph P. Dulla, Ralph W. Duval, D. J. Eubank, B. L. Ferver, J. L. Fisher, Mark B. Fox, Nathan H. Fox, C. L. Hoffman, Oles W. Jacks, Noel Kasper, Walter J. Koska, Emanuel Krupnik, Max Lippish, Harry Landman.

The state board of pharmacy will meet in Springfield again on Oct. 19.

CAPT. LYONS DISMISSED AS INSPECTOR
Acting Warden Charles for Insanity. Knows Nothing.

There was an unexpected night that Capt. John Lyons, but I have not appeared before the board. "I have not," he has been discharged from the state civil service. Acting Warden Lyons is able to give any official report.

"I tried the charge Lyons, but I have not appeared before the board. "I have not," he has been discharged from the state civil service. Acting Warden Lyons is able to give any official report.

President James H. Wilson service board, the conduct of the investigation of the state civil service. The board is not located in Chicago, but in Springfield to verify it.

SECT GENERAL MARKETS

FOOD INSPECTOR CAUGHT GROCERY

Joseph E. Prendergast, indicted with \$100 in Bills in His

WORK OF BR

Joseph E. Prendergast, indicted with \$100 in Bills in His

Admits Receipt of money, according to the story, at first was received by him in a transaction which changed his statement that the money was for the purchase of a house.

Following a tour of the Central detail police department was taken before Stalk in the Night club was given for \$1,500, a key of 1800 South Turlock street, for appearance in the morning.

The alleged bribe was to dispose of 2,500 cans of tomatoes. The case had been previously investigated by State Food Inspector.

Alleged History
Several days ago I went to the Agosta store, 2,500 cans of tomatoes, an suspicious. He placed label on the goods and written order not to state had an opportunity analyzed.

It is reported confidentially inside the "lipped off" Prendergast's "unity."

Prendergast lives at fourth place, is about unmarried, and lives with John J. Prendergast, a state inspector of \$1,500 and was also account.

State Food Commissioner received his first news of rest over the long distance from the long distance.

"You may say that I am tomorrow and was verification," said Mr. Prendergast.

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Drink
Coca-Cola
TRADE MARK
REGISTERED

NOTHING is so suggestive of Coca-Cola's own pure deliciousness as the picture of a beautiful, sweet, wholesome, womanly woman.

Demand the genuine by full name—nicknames encourage substitution.

THE COCA-COLA CO. ATLANTA, GA.

A Breakfast Dish Fit for Americans

The steel-cut oatmeal cooked by our process is, we believe, especially meritorious, but the praises of patrons are partly misplaced—credit for superior relish should largely be given to the ample quantity of unusually rich cream that is served with every oatmeal order.

Have you ever had a **Henrici Breakfast**?

PHILIP HENRICI COMPANY
Wm. M. Collins, Pres.
Established Almost Half a Century
NO ORCHESTRAL DIN
67 W. Randolph St.
Between Clark and Dearborn Streets

NEWS
MISGIVING
WAR ISSU

The continued advance influenced by announcements, has carried prices beginning to occasion moment at some of the

It will be recalled we common had advance around par, and then, when moved to 115, a flurry of apprehensions. That was the beginning. When last week Bethel sold around 315 it drew comment that it was

Speculation Is
But speculative interest in almost all issues which may profit by the war has arisen notes of warning go unheeded.
Money conditions fa-

New York time months at 3½ per cent borrower over the us mand. But sixty day at 2½ per cent, while carrying the borrowe the usual autumn de per cent.

In Boston money t that the bond market flect investment dem are a trifle higher th 3½ per cent is the

No one appears to moderately close modern such conditions expected to continue.

Standard Oil of
The following was
York:
"Although the State
of New Jersey so far
at the rate of approx-
a year on its stock. It
day of the regular qu-
per cent was not une-
something in the nat-
dend disbursement of
of the year.
"Recently the com-
pipe lines to three for
the amount received

all the way up to \$50,000
this is being paid for
partly in securities in
than Standard Oil sub

well informed in the
when these securities
stockholders may ex-
pect extra.

"The parent com-
pany's balance sheet
of earnings, but those
with 26 Broadway
warrants figure the per-
centage of the stock at \$354 a share.

Dividends

The Mergenthaler
declared the usual
two and one-half per-
centage of the stock at \$354 a share.

The American Te company declared the dividend of one and payable Sept. 1 to hold 81.

The Utah Consolidat pany declared the r fifty cents, payable record Sept. 4. The as that declared thr

The Federal Mining pany declared the res dend of 1 per cent on payable Sept. 15 to Aug. 23.

Money and
Money rates in Chicago
per cent on collateral
commercial paper, 8
over the counter. Net
sold at 108 1/2 discount
clearings were \$25,94

Southern
It is announced that
passenger earnings
nearly \$1,000,000 over
month one year ago
reflect the full effect
travel in comparison
fairly a dull season in
ness of the transcon

But with the addition of \$100,000 to gross revenue statement, due in a month, it will make a highly respectable showing against anything that has been able to report before. It will probably still furnish evidence in the 6 per cent.

The Northern T
nounces the appoint
Bowman as manager
department.

Chicago S
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develop interest in
though the price was
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closing at 42. Ther
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Shares.	
Am. Locomo.....	100
Am. Shipbldg.....	33
Booth Fish.....	1,023
Co. Oil.....	129
Chl. Fuel.....	178
Chl. T. & T.....	40
Diamond Match.....	33
Hart Schaf. p.f.....	50 1/2
Int. Har. N.Y.....	40
M. Mot. Ist p.f.....	25 1/2
Public Service.....	30
Peoples Gas.....	178 1/2

11,000	Swift & Co. Sa.
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SITUATION WTD-O
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Tribune.
SITUATION WTD-O
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vate family; married;
Tribune.

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dresses \$229. Tribuna
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-Chauffeur. Priv. o
ramento-blvd. FRITZ
SITUATION WTD -
-chauffeur, married, a
suburbs. Best ref. A
SITUATION WTD -
washer, careful drive
reliable man. Address
SITUATION WTD -
priv. family; does
Graceland 8864.
SITUATION WTD-CO

W. M. Groe-st. Phone
SITUATION WTD—
dependable chauffeur
high best ref. Address
SITUATION WTD—
chauffeur and cook.
BR. WN. References.
SITUATION WTD
Framish, Marmion, or
dress B 408, Tribune.
SITUATION WTD—CE

FRANK MUSOLF, 181
SITUATION WTD-C
exp.; good driver; le
A 223. Tribune.
SITUATION WTD -
mechanically incline
49. if base.
SITUATION WTD-CH
Do not drink or smok
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best reference. Address
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land 6307.
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age 50; 8-years exp
ref.; best care of car.
SITUATION WTD -
years; exp.; ref. See
SITUATION WTD -

SITUATION WTD-C
exp.; best references.

SITUATION WTD-C
ref.s.; \$15 per wk.; A

Janitors

SITUATION WTD-J
man; single; speaking
experienced painter, paper-
ing. All skill around n-
steady job preferred; a-
dress A 265, Tribune.

SITUATION WTD-J

A 57, Tribune.
SITUATION WTL-15
Her wants position;
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married; no children

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